

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Bernold Tells What the Chicago
Exhibition Should Be.

In Studio Show What Four
Centuries Have Made Us.

He Approves the Location That
Has Been Selected.

PARIS, December 20.—A short while hence the United States will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and I am asked to say what sort of an exhibition the American people should inaugurate to commemorate that eventful date.

I am decidedly of opinion that, although the exhibition should be international in character, considerable prominence should be given to the nations side of the show. America, which geologists believe to be the oldest portion of the globe we inhabit, is the youngest, or one of the youngest, of discovered continents, and the advent of the United States among civilized nations imposes special attention. The year 1892 will be a memorable event in her history, and the exhibition should be planned not to show the world at Chicago what her elders have already attempted elsewhere, but what four centuries have done to make the United States greater to-day than most of the oldest countries on earth. The moment has come for summing up 400 years of time, wherein the United States has reached such a stage of prosperity that it commands the respect and admiration of the world.

While cordially inviting the whole world to contribute its usual exhibits the Chicago fair should strive to be perfectly representative of the country and the anniversary it commemorates. It is the United States as a nation and the whole American continent that should be placed on exhibition. The main object to be kept in view, I repeat, should be to set forth the development of the resources of the country in order ultimately to enlist the investment of foreign capital and to add to the population a wealthier class of emigration from abroad. It should be, in fact, the most majestic symbolic "American display" that the nation or the world has ever witnessed, and that is why congress has done well to locate the show at an interior point.

A GOOD WORD FOR CHICAGO.

From that point of view no better city than Chicago could have been selected. The largest in area, the second in population, reached by rail from every point, situated on one of the finest sites in the world, with the grandest waterways and bays, the handsomest boulevards and parks, it is the city par excellence for such a pageant.

Now, again, Chicago is a typical American centre. The thought of holding a 400th anniversary in a city of a million inhabitants only half a century old is in itself an inspiration. It has, moreover, plenty of room. There must be more open space at any future exhibition of any magnitude, if it is to be enjoyed by the great mass of the public and if it is to pay. And, as money makes the mare go, there is no fear of a collapse at Chicago. Paris pledged \$8,000,000 to guarantee the success of her exposition last year, and Chicago has a ready secure \$21,000,000. They have pluck, money and brains in the which was loaded by Bobadilla in the old Moorish tower at Santo Domingo, Prairie City, and the success of the enterprise need not be questioned for a moment.

After a "battle of sizes" no less acute than the one we had in Paris before the first stone was laid, a site has at last been selected, not outside the city, for that would be a together too distant as the place for the necessary buildings of the exhibition. The selection, so far as I can remember, is an excellent one. There is ample room, and the spot is easily accessible from all parts of the city. So far as the site is concerned, nothing could be better, and the only wonder is that it was not chosen at the outset.

INTEREST IN FRANCE.

But the selection of a site is only a very small part of what remains to be done. The interest in this great enterprise is pronounced, and the action of the commissioners is closely watched, even on this side of the Atlantic. Progress will now no doubt be much more rapid, and actual work must at once set in. I am told that the various agents and committees having in charge the task of enlisting interest and securing exhibits at home and from foreign countries report pleasing success, and these initiatory steps will soon crystallize into actual results which may be chronicled as definite facts.

The exhibition, as I say, should be thoroughly representative of the whole of the continent, and a veritable temple replete with the miscellaneous ornaments of the republic. This is the proper production of all the countries at the great European exhibitions, and shown in the application of arts and sciences, may be far preferable, and more likely to show the people of the world the industries from cities and towns, who remain open to each other, rather than a multitude of individual expositions, as often as possible presented in unequal and active form.

Chicago has accepted an enormous re-

sponsibility. The American nation and management should carefully guard every attraction as nothing else can. Foreign countries expect that the World's Fair in that city shall not be second in size or interest to the Paris exposition, and a full-scale exposition we must make it. As a general character of the show should be rendered evident; rather by the manner in which objects are presented and brought into play by their accumulation. I am apprehensive that the buildings are to be run up, that their decorative character may fall short of the wonder of their construction.

DECORATIVE POSSIBILITIES.—At Philadelphia during the Centennial exhibition of 1876 I noticed that some of the buildings were much more interesting than the main building. Now, as Chicago will no doubt improve the occasion which is thus offered her by constructing something intended to remain after the World's fair has passed away, I should like to see an artistic rise from the ground which, while constructive perfect as it is sure to be, will be truly grand in design and a credit to the country as regards international, original and external adornment.

The educational effect of structure of this kind can hardly be overestimated. The American surpasses the European in general mechanism, our sense of beauty has not yet been sufficiently cultivated in the national mind. Nor, that the artistic sense is by any means wanting in the United States, but it is carelessly sacrificed to considerations which are wrongly held to be of more immediate concern. It is, as I trust, the management intended to right reflection on this important subject, the United States may furnish to the world a more meritorious proof of her genius than she has ever before done, even in the face of her unexpected social and industrial development.

I think that the fact of loving art and seeking to encourage its taste in those employed develops their artistic faculties, and there are plenty of skillful hands in America capable of great things if properly stimulated.

AMERICA'S ROMANTIC HISTORY.—As the fair will be a celebration of the discovery of America, artists should be commissioned to make emblematic use of the richly romantic records of the three Americas in their elaboration of decorative designs. They would soon discover unexampled riches—a wealth of absolutely fresh materials, awaiting the vitalizing touch of art.

Nor should the claims of men more mythical or less prominent than Columbus, but no less heroic in the history of the discovery of America, be altogether disregarded in the composition of the scenes. Genoese navigator. A section dedicated to the Norsemen and the early voyagers, as well as those travelers who explored its inland solitudes, the bold pioneers like LaSalle who discovered the mouth of the Mississippi, might advantageously be introduced. This would in no way detract from the renown of Columbus and his brave crew. The Chinese are so crested with having reached the shores of America at a remote period.

The claims of Columbus, however, rank pre-eminent; and a special museum, including every object of interest, either in the original or fac-similes, must, of course, take precedence of the rest. The house where he was born, the books, papers, portraits, letters, furniture, arms and costumes relating to the great captain and his family, the very chains with which he was loaded by Bobadilla in the old Moorish tower at Santo Domingo, will prove intensely attractive to Americans and foreigners alike. Lake Michigan must be utilized to boast a caravan modeled after the one which brought Columbus on his voyage to America.

ANCIENT AND COLONIAL HISTORY.—The antique civilization of the South American republics, with their temples, palaces, tombs and habitations, all the prehistoric relics of Peru, Yucatan and Central America, offered no end of motives for decorative purposes, and the grounds might be embellished with monuments copied from the ruins still extant in Nicaragua and Mexico.

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sponsibility. The American nation and management should carefully guard every attraction as nothing else can. forests of western Africa discovered, and Stanley's recent observations only serve to confirm that opinion. The Abongo dwarfs, on the Ogowe river, are of the same size as some of the tribes in Africa, and their natural inference is that in those regions in 1876 and now, with his party, can gather the nations together on the upper Ogowe, a distinct dwarf race inhabiting the Congo forest which extends between the Congo and the great lakes, and that this race was overcome and scattered in every direction by a more active, powerful and intelligent people, compounded of various negro tribes, and this is so recent an expedition from the Congo to the Albert Nyanza, he often came across small groups of them scattered in groups and remnants surviving in the dense forests on the upper Aruwimi, and more to the east on the Semliki river. These, it would seem, are less fierce and peaceful than their congeners elsewhere; they attack with poisoned darts the caravans that pass those who might be inaccessible soil. Possessing Paris in the Somaui country, who are to be found between the Gola and Somaui tribes, should here be noticed as belonging to the same dwarf race.

Thus, then, we see a primitive people, characterized by a stature below the average medium height, are to be found scattered all over the continent of equatorial Africa, as well as from the west coast to Somaliland in the east, and from the regions south of Lake Tana down to the southern confluence of the Congo. They are nowhere found in a coherent body or nation, with fixed places of residence and commanded by a chief. They form small groups in the vicinity of or in close proximity to more powerful or more intelligent negro tribes, who regard them as little better than slaves. They are allowed to live on condition that they hunt deer in the bush and fish in the rivers for their masters, or kill the elephant whose ivory they are forbidden to sell. They are said by all travelers to be expert hunters, though they have no firearms; their only weapons are bows and arrows and spears. Wild animals are also caught by nets, corras, and traps. They are exceedingly clever in the arts and devices that appear, especially to primitive and uncultivated races and show great dexterity in wrestling with the natural implements offered in a wild country like their own, by both man and beast.

AMERICA'S PYGMIES.—Dr. Oscar Lenz describes the Little Men of Africa.

In the legends of ancient peoples, where myths which relate to beings of unusual size and form so often occur, we find that stories concerning dwarfs seem to have been especially in favor. The classic literature of Greece makes mention of the Pygmies, a race so small that they are said to be a few inches high and to live in the depths of central Africa, where in the mysterious solitude and silence the Nile takes its rise. We are further told that these diminutive men make war every spring on birds of large size, and in Homer's "Iliad" we find a full description of the battle between the Pygmies and the cranes. Strabo, who is author of a stele and knew how prone to exaggeration were travelers in the reports of their adventures in foreign lands, draws caricature on the story, and in one of his books bluntly states that "he who wrote about India were the biggest liars." Aristotle and Pliny, on the other hand, believed that a dwarf race who were troglodytes, or cave dwellers, had their existence in Africa. Herodotus, more accurate and scientific, distinctly alludes to these dwarfs in his books. He relates that five men belonging to the tribe of Navamona, in Lydia, undertook a voyage across the Great Desert and came to the banks of a broad river running from east to west, and full of crocodiles where they found inhabitants who were all below the medium height.

When the Gothic tribes descended over Europe, little or no progress was made in geography and ethnography. Not until we find the record of a tribe of small men, called Kimpis, who are said to inhabit Madagascar—perhaps the same as those now known as the Vazimba, who live in the mountainous districts of that island.

IN FINE ARTS.—OTHER DWARFS.—Coming to more recent times, we find, in 1853, a statement to the effect that a dwarf people, the Borkimo, were to be found living to the north of the lofty snow-capped Atena mountain. In 1860, Dr. Gray, the missionary, describes a dwarf race, the Dodo, who live on the Upper Ubangi river, to the south of the Kara province, and the south of Beira. He has a very minute account of this race called the Malangabe, who are moreover stated with a cause of being more numerous than the Dodo. All these facts, however, are of doubtful accuracy, and, as regards the so-called people, the forms of

man and woman whose stature does not much exceed that which is here attributed to the so-called pygmies. This will be made clear by comparing the figures I have just given with the following list furnished by anthropological research:

Okande Tongue. Abono Tongue.
Goat tata embudu
Sun omunda ebo
Tree mbo esako
Bush n'mishi magera
Banana m'okoudo m'ulele
Village m'kala ekolu

The glossary of African languages and dialects is a very difficult one. Often in the space of a square mile you meet with three or four negro tribes, each consisting barely of a few hundred men, who speak a different tongue. The natives of Africa must be divided into two great races—the Bantu people of Kafirs and the Souan negroes. The various Bantu tribes that dwell in South Africa and extend upward to a point overlapping the equator speak only different dialects, but the Souan negroes, from Senegal in the west and spreading far eastward and to the south, possess in reality several distinct tongues. It is, not at all, unlikely that the primitive language of those regions may be still spoken by the dwarfs. The white man and not in those of a slave dealer; a few presents in the shape of beads, cloth or—what is more precious on the western coast—salt, will make them sufficiently friendly to allow a yard measure being applied to their persons. They are mighty glad, however, when the operation is over, and run away most rapidly. The smallest man of ripe years I ever came across among the Abongos stood four feet three inches from the ground. Stanley saw one not quite four feet high; another four feet four inches, and a grown-up girl of about 17 years of age who was half an inch over three feet. The latter may have been an exception, although the women are proportionately smaller than the men.

COMPARATIVE RECORDS.—PRIMITIVE MANNER OF LIFE.—As being a race of hunters, these dwarfs are not addicted to agricultural pursuits. Their settlements or villages are of the most primitive description; they consist in agglomerations of small round huts, which are readily taken to pieces and erected elsewhere, according to a site chosen offers more favorable opportunities for the chase. As I have said, they use bows, arrows or darts, tipped with a poison of vegetable origin, the effect of which is quiet and fatal. A man belonging to Stanley's expedition, who was wounded by one of these arrows, died in a few minutes.

To sum up, therefore, it appears incubitable that a race of men of smaller stature than that of the great tribes to be found in Africa inhabit the tropical regions of that vast continent; that these diminutive people belong to a degenerate family, exhibiting the most primitive state of culture, and that, while indigenous to the soil, they are to be found scattered far and wide in some groups of a few hundred each, like the gypsies of Europe, without fixed settlements and wandering about the thick, impenetrable forests extending between the Congo river and the Nile. The expression "dwarf," which is applied to them, is, however, somewhat misleading, as it not only implies an incision below the ordinary size, of the kind, but conveys an idea of deformity, dwarfs usually having heads too large for their bodies and other anomalies, which is not the case in this instance. Our tropical race of diminutive men and women, although small, are normally stunted, and so more deserve to be called dwarfs than the Laplanders and Esquimaux. The more recent observations of travelers fully confirm the fact that the ancients were acquainted with this peculiar race, and there is reason to believe that the pygmies of Strabo and Herodotus were the same as the Batwa and Wamboi of South Africa are only a branch of the pygmies.

DR. OSCAR LENZ.—Professor of Geography at the University of Prague, Bohemia.

GENERAL POLITICS.

Stranger Carpenter will be President Pro-tem of the Senate.

Democratic Representatives—elect Hold a Caucus.

John H. Hanna Selected for Speaker of the House.

Political Gossip at Denver.

DENVER, January 6.—The political party is going to-day with greater force than ever. Everyone is discussing the probable action of the house, and many bets have been made as to who will win the day. The fight for the speakership continues to wax warm, and to-day Hanna's friends seem to think they have the best of it, by two. The outcome of the election seems to be somewhat undecided, what to do, and in order to keep on the safe side until something else is seen, the scattering candidates will make their drawings are kept in the lead.

There will be a caucus to-night in the room to be occupied by the lower house, and it is thought the master can be anticipated to be the speaker. This once settled there will be no trouble in commanding the organization. Tom Johnson, who has had the distinction of being called the cowboy statesman from Larimer county, a town and is looking for Hanna as speaker, said: "I am not going here. I do not know anything myself. He is one of the old timers. He came to this country with the Ohio soldiers in '61 and has punctured cows and done every thing else that the rest of us have done, and he is a smart fellow, sharper than a rap, and everybody who becomes acquainted with him likes him."

Representative Jesse White of Custer county is also a candidate. Mr. White on being interviewed regarding his position said: "I am a candidate for speaker. Though I am making no particular fight for it, I would like to get it." Representative White was a member of the house four years ago, and won considerable distinction as chairman of the judiciary committee and in advocating house bill No. 838, the celebrated rail road bill. He never lost six of that bill, and failed to get it past the house. Upon the record he made in the session his friends are backing him for the position.

One or two of the Boulder county delegates are credited with wanting the speakership, but it is thought they have concluded that they can do better service for the county by being upon the floor of the body.

The Times to-night says: There is a rumor to-day that an understanding has been brought about concerning the organization of the senate. It is whispered that a caucus of the 200-over senators was held at the Windsor and a majority was obtained to set up many delegations. Senator Carpenter will be selected as president pro tem, and Jas. S. Lawrence of Gunnison has the assurance of being the choice for secretary, and selections were made for several of the other positions.

Judge Peacock, of Canon City, was a candidate for secretary, but he comes up unfortunately with a democratic senator, and did not have the show that at otherwise would have had. There is, however, the kind of feeling toward him, and he is being pushed for chief clerk in the house, for which there is said to be no prominent candidate.

Nor all of the 200-over senators were in the caucus, as some have not come in yet, and one or two who were here yesterday went home in the evening, but it is believed that the arrangements will be satisfactory around.

Hanna Will be Speaker.

DENVER, January 6.—The great contest for the speakership terminated to-night in a caucus by the election of J. W. Hanna by a vote of 70 to 4. J. R. Fickenger of Pueblo was Mr. Hanna's strong opponent. From early this morning both gentlemen made a strong fight. The popularity of the Pueblo candidate marred Hanna's victory very greatly to his many admirers. Mr. Fickenger made a motion to make Mr. Hanna's nomination unanimous. The struggle was made in a clean and fair way, and friends of both sides are satisfied with the result.

Auditor Schwabach Resigns.

DENVER, January 6.—Auditor of State L. B. Schwabach, member-elect of the house of representatives, tendered his resignation to Governor Cooper this morning and the same was accepted. On account of being elected to the legislature, Mr. Schwabach could not legally continue as auditor of state and he swore in as a representative. Upon the acceptance of the resignations on the governor at once appointed Mr. Harry Darrel the deputy auditor, to succeed to the vacancy. Bonds were at once produced, and at noon to-day Mr. Darrel was placed in possession of the office as auditor, which he will continue to hold until Mr. Henderson, auditor-elect, is sworn into office.

Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, January 7.—Promptly at noon to-day Lieutenant Governor Smith called the senate to order. After prayer by Professor Bassett, committee on credentials was appointed. There being no contest, Chief Justice Bemis administered the oath of office to the new members. The rules of the seventh general assembly were adopted as governing the present body. The senate then proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. B. Carpenter, of Arapahoe, was chosen president by a strict party vote of 15 to 6; for secretary, J. S. Lawrence, of Gunnison; for assistant secretary, Stanley Stokes, of Boulder; sergeant-at-arms, A. B. Ward; ass't. sergeant-at-arms, John A. Murray; chief engrossing clerk, John W. Wyant; assistant engrossing clerk, W. F. Dozier; chief enrolling clerk, W. T. Rogers.

The house was convened at 10 o'clock with Judge White of Custer as temporary chairman. The newly elected members were then sworn in by one of the justices of the supreme court. The election of officers resulted as follows: Jas. W. Hanna of Montezuma, speaker, by a vote of 52 to 13; F. O'Malley, as his democratic opponent; W. E. Adams, of Larimer, chief clerk; sergeant-at-arms, G. M. Zoyer of Gunnison; assistant, Jacob Amherst of Boulder, attorney.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Teller Speaker in Stevens' Box

Congress Deadlock.

Tellers re-election Assured.

DENVER, January 6.—Every one of the republican members of the senate and house except Representative Brown of Arapahoe county has signed a letter endorsing and promising to support Henry M. Teller for re-election to the United States senate. There seems to be no doubt as to Mr. Teller's re-election.

The Montzans Deadlock.

ELIZA, January 6.—There was no change in the legislative situation to-day. The senate and democratic house met in joint session and the governor read his message. His document, a speech, and a printed copy of his local affairs. The house was in session only a little while, but attempted to do no business. The governor called attention to the dangers that may result from a failure of eggs on its session. There is no provision for carrying over the state election in 1862. In regard to choosing of president, all electors, also, the same provision must be made, or the same will lose its vote in the electoral congress.

The Deadlock Continues.

ST. PAUL, January 6.—The deadlock in the state house of representatives, which was inaugurated at yesterday's opening, continues to-day. Two ballots have been taken to-day, 45 votes being cast, for the republican candidate for speaker, 41 for the democrats and 3 for a lame man. The senate adjourned in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session of the house another ballot was taken for speaker, resulting: Seares 46, Stevens 4, Chamberlain 35. The house then adjourned until morning, and the conference committee from the caucuses resumed their efforts to bring about a compromise.

Only One Majority.

PITTSBURG, S. D., January 6.—The session was organized to-day. The one elected republican subordinate officer by one majority. The house elected S. A. Ward, of Codington county, independent, speaker by one majority.

An Interesting Situation.

SPRINGFIELD, January 7.—The thirty-seventh general assembly of Illinois convened in regular session at noon today. The galleries of both houses were crowded and the greatest interest was manifested in the peculiar complications.

Naturally the greatest interest was centered in the house, where the democratic majority was too sufficient to organize. The full house, composed of 77 democrats, 78 republicans and three farmers, responded to the roll call. The house was organized by the election of Cayson B. Crafts, democrat, for speaker, by the full party vote.

The senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Ray and Senator M. W. Matthews, republican, was chosen president pro tempore by a vote of 27 to 24.

Death in the Blizzard.

WICHITA, Kans., January 6.—A party of suffering and death in the recent blizzard in the west comes from Russel Springs, Logan county. The car before the storm John Brooks, a farmer of the section, left home and got as far as this place. Realizing the scarcity of provisions against cold and hunger he turned back, tried to go back to the succor of his family, but the trains were running. He reached home on Sunday. Now word is received during his absence his wife had reached her nearest neighbor, a distance of four miles, but succumbed to the road and was found in an insensible condition and nearly frozen, while the babe she carried in her arms was frozen to death. The wife, it is feared, will die from the effects of the exposure.

Killed with Club.

BOSTON, Tex., January 6.—In a dispute at San Jacinto, Mr. Ferro, a railroad contractor, was killed by a negro named Tom Gwynn, who struck him in the head with a club.

A Near Piece of Work.

DENVER, January 6.—A dangerous piece of counterfeiting money is now at large. It is a \$20 bill raised from a \$5 bill and is one of the neatest pieces of penmanship that has been seen for some time. The original note of \$5 was issued from the F. S. National bank of Colorado Springs. Several of the notes have been received in this city at the various banks. The work is very fine, and is evidently that of an expert. One of the bills was passed as Saturday night at a house kept by a certain George Gatz, 2632 Market street. The bill was given by an unknown man to Vito Buschini, one of the inmates of the house, and the con man received \$5 in change. The landlady used the counterfeiter in paying her rent, the collector reported in the bank and soon after the fraud was discovered. The man who presented the bill is unknown to be an inmate of the house, and it is supposed he is a resident of Colorado Springs. The secret service are now at work to the case, and expect before very long to have the perpetrator in custody.

A Mine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6.—An accident occurred about noon in the north shaft of the Tilden mine at Angels' Camp, which resulted in the death of 10 or 12 men. The shaft was in the miners' yard, coming up for dinner. When it was 100 feet from the top of the shaft the cable parted at the rear, letting the men fall, and one hundred feet of cable fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 600 feet. The names of those killed are: Mr. Carpenter, of Arapahoe, was chosen president by a strict party vote of 15 to 6; for secretary, Jas. S. Lawrence, of Gunnison; for assistant secretary, Stanley Stokes, of Boulder; sergeant-at-arms, A. B. Ward; ass't. sergeant-at-arms, John A. Murray; chief engrossing clerk, John W. Wyant; assistant engrossing clerk, W. F. Dozier; chief enrolling clerk, W. T. Rogers.

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The Montzans Deadlock.

Frigid Weather.

Senate Chamber.

A YEAR'S EVENTS.

January

- Rapid Transit company purchases Colorado Springs and Manitou street railway.
- Anniversary meeting Y. M. C. A.
- Albert DeGuerre, age 5, a prisoner in the city jail, sets fire to his bedding and is nearly suffocated.
- Final agreement filed in water case between Colorado Springs and Manitou.
- The Gazette advocates a county fair.
- Everybody has the grippe.
- Big school building burned, cost \$30,000, insurance \$2,000.
- Vass meeting held for county fair.
- E. J. Nicoll succeeds E. C. Skinner as county commissioner.
- Franz Howert succeeds E. J. Eaton as county clerk.
- Work begun on Union church, West Colorado Springs.
- Union working men protest against cheap labor.
- In response to a vigorous public demand the council passes a plumbing ordinance.
- Electric street section to be approved.
- Organization of the College Scientific society.
- Transfer papers filed at the Manitou Iron Springs property.
- Woodland Park incorporated.
- John Warren Courier of St. Louis gives \$1000 for a scholarship in Colorado college.
- Residence A. Stockbridge, Colorado City, burned.
- Forest fire on Cheyenne mountain.
- D. & R. G. passenger train overturned by wind at Palmer Lake. Sixty tons of hay burned at Eastonville.
- Last meeting for county fair. Permanent organization effected at adjourned meeting.
- Dr. X. Ogg of Battle Creek locates his branch sanitarium at Boulder.
- Mr. T. F. Prater captures a burglar.
- February**
- District court began its session.
- Sale of Notley Grocery company incorporated.
- Prize essay contest of Humane society held at First Presbyterian church.
- Annual meeting board of trade.
- Mr. Richard Parsons a most severe blizzard near Cheyenne mountain.
- New liquor ordinance adopted to conform to state law; \$2,000 annual license required.
- Sewer ordinance passed.
- Contracts let for electric street railway.
- Freight train wrecked on Manitou near Cascade.
- Union church, West Colorado Springs dedicated.
- Rock Island passenger agents excursion here.
- Baptist sanitarium opened.
- Scrap board purchases "triangle" books for the new high school.
- 27th California on Wheels here.
- Antislavery edition begun.
- Rev. Mr. Merrill accepts call to Newton, Mass.
- MARCH**
- District court ends.
- Meeting in West Colorado Springs to discuss annexation.
- County court convenes.
- Banquet completed.
- Annual meeting Women's Educational society.
- West Colorado Springs admitted to the city.
- The Gazette advocates city aid to reading room.
- "C" supper, First Presbyterian church.
- The Gazette advocates general street paving.
- Lake Moraine bill passes congress.
- Reverend Remond, a Colorado City causes general alarm.
- Subscription started for Printers' home.
- City council makes annual appropriation, total \$15,000, including \$500 for reading room and \$700 for general scribbling.
- The Gazette issues anniversary edition.
- District court convenes.
- Grand jury.
- The Gazette advocates city water and improvement bonds.
- Judge Campbell decides that West Colorado Springs is legally annexed to the city.
- The city secures title to Prospect lake.
- APRIL**
- City election. Water and improvement bonds voted by a large majority.
- Annual meeting First Presbyterian church. Pastor's salary set to \$800.
- Articles of consolidation of C. P. and D. & R. G. filed with county clerk.
- Prisoners in district court sentenced.
- Burton Jones accidentally shot at 24th con.
- Castro's begins.
- Excursion on the McGregor ranch south of town started.
- Rev. J. S. B. called to Minnesota.
- Fire department election.
- Fire in barn of Edgar King, East Kowas street, loss \$200.
- Sunday school institute, Congregational church.
- Annual parades fire department.
- Fire residence Capt. J. L. Armitt.
- Not. 1. Weber, loss nominal.
- Petition for increase in numbers of county commissioners presented to the board.
- Mr. C. W. Haile accepted and exonerated by the district court.
- United Presbyterian of Colorado meets here.
- Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Baugh by President and Mrs. Socum.
- Robins clothing store purloined.
- Curewells visit the city in large numbers.
- Correspondent Jenkins takes a minnie rifle scan for the Denver Times.
- Work begun laying gas and water main on 12th street.
- C. W. Scott's Colorado Arrow Day.
- Samuel Jensen, aged 12, killed by D. & R. G. train near coal mine.
- Spring meeting of two teachers at Colorado City.
- Freddy Knapp, aged 8, brother of his brother, age 5.
- County commissioners refuse to levy tax for advertising purposes.
- Heavy snowfall.
- Peter Becker, former player of E. Paso, dies in New York.
- Fire National bank opens in new quarters.
- McLinn & Ball's circus arrives in town.
- Fences removed from city parks.
- Grace church ladies' Aid Soc. began.
- JANUARY.**
- Rapid Transit company purchases Colorado Springs and Manitou street railway.
- Anniversary meeting Y. M. C. A.
- Albert DeGuerre, age 5, a prisoner in the city jail, sets fire to his bedding and is nearly suffocated.
- Final agreement filed in water case between Colorado Springs and Manitou.
- The Gazette advocates a county fair.
- Everybody has the grippe.
- Big school building burned, cost \$30,000, insurance \$2,000.
- Vass meeting held for county fair.
- E. J. Nicoll succeeds E. C. Skinner as county commissioner.
- Franz Howert succeeds E. J. Eaton as county clerk.
- Work begun on Union church, West Colorado Springs.
- Union working men protest against cheap labor.
- In response to a vigorous public demand the council passes a plumbing ordinance.
- Electric street section to be approved.
- Organization of the College Scientific society.
- Transfer papers filed at the Manitou Iron Springs property.
- Woodland Park incorporated.
- John Warren Courier of St. Louis gives \$1000 for a scholarship in Colorado college.
- Residence A. Stockbridge, Colorado City, burned.
- Forest fire on Cheyenne mountain.
- D. & R. G. passenger train overturned by wind at Palmer Lake. Sixty tons of hay burned at Eastonville.
- Last meeting for county fair. Permanent organization effected at adjourned meeting.
- Dr. X. Ogg of Battle Creek locates his branch sanitarium at Boulder.
- Mr. T. F. Prater captures a burglar.
- MAY**
- Labor Day; carpenters and employees agree on a 4-hour day.
- Methodist social at First Presbyterian church.
- School election.
- Annual meeting Bellevue Sanitarium.
- Annual meeting humane society.
- Annual meeting Pueblo presbytery.
- Two Grand passenger train wrecked at Fourmile.
- Colorado merchants sign early closing agreement.
- Body of Robert Scott found near fountain.
- Hawley society organized.
- Pecos Construction and Land company incorporated.
- Deed filed of site for printers' home.
- Rev. J. S. B. preached his farewell sermon.
- Mr. L. O. Robinson begins revival meetings in Y. E. church.
- Midwest Santa Fe express war.
- Board of trade discusses soldiers' home.
- Grocers sign early closing agreement.
- Garlic school picnic at Cheyenne.
- Prec Thornton and a. Colorado City passenger rate war in progress.
- Burgars at Dr. Carleton's.
- Secular street cars arrive from the east.
- Jackson Zosse company's excursion to Cheyenne canon.
- Editor Murray of the Burlington Boomerang fined for contempt of court by Judge Campion.
- Arthur Woocomore, age 16, kills himself with a revolver.
- Broadmoor water case begun in electric court.
- State convention Y. P. S. C. E. meets in Y. E. church.
- Memorial Day.
- Rev. E. A. Wiley delivers address.
- JUNE**
- South Congregational church occupied first time.
- Census begun.
- \$86,997 in improvement bonds sold.
- The Gazette advocates opening South Colfax street.
- City council resolved to open South Colfax street.
- Annual trial college classes.
- Fire at Rock Island, loss \$10,000.
- Death and funeral.
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- Postmaster General, Carlson and party visit the city.
- Charles C. Swartz, presumed robber of Bank of America and Higgins' ticket office, captured in the city.
- Convention of Y. P. S. C. E. in Atlanta, Ga., decides to proceed to San Francisco home in this city.
- Joining meeting of Y. P. S. C. E. and Scientific society to discuss single tax.
- New Amo hotel opened.
- Residence of Dr. Webster, 2nd St. Vrain's street, burned, loss \$5,000.
- Graduating exercises High school.
- The Gazette suggests the name of Mr. E. J. Eaton as candidate for secretary of state.
- National Farmers' association visits Yanitou.
- Convention of Y. P. S. C. E. meets in Colorado Springs.
- Democrat holds another county convention and nominates a ticket.
- Colorado on Wheelers at Santa Fe station.
- City council passes ordinance for inspection of wagons and measures.
- Dr. X. Ogg is charmed with Santa Fe as a site for his sanitarium.
- Democratical or opera house.
- Thomas G. Agar succeeds.
- A. C. Dan's clothing store organized.
- Baking bee at Gardens ranch.
- Electric Indoors opened to Manitou.
- County Teachers' association at Yanitou.
- County W. C. T. U. meets in Colorado Springs.
- NOVEMBER.**
- Fire in East Colorado Springs.
- Mayor Lucy's residence, Yanitou, burglarized.
- Committee for associated charity work appointed at mass meeting.
- Police court established.
- Annual meeting Colorado Y. P. S. C. E. rail way.
- State election.
- Colorado 1910 company organized.
- Mr. A. B. Gorman accepted a drawing from wagon and X. E. Lee.
- Annual trial college classes.
- Fire at Rock Island, loss \$10,000.
- Bolevar location determined.
- Republican mass meeting at Opera house.
- Baking bee at Gardens ranch.
- Electric Indoors opened to Manitou.
- County Teachers' association at Yanitou.
- County W. C. T. U. meets in Colorado Springs.
- DECEMBER.**
- South Congregational church occupies first time.
- Census begun.
- \$86,997 in improvement bonds sold.
- Dr. X. Ogg is charmed with Santa Fe as a site for his sanitarium.
- Democratrical or opera house.
- Thomas G. Agar succeeds.
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- Baking bee at Gardens ranch.
- Electric Indoors opened to Manitou.
- County Teachers' association at Yanitou.
- County W. C. T. U. meets in Colorado Springs.
- JULY.**
- Attempted illumination of Pike's Peak.
- Firemen's band excursion to Green Mountain Park.
- Corner-stone A. Y. E. church at the Gazette advocates South Colfax street under crossing.
- City council does in favor of South Colfax street under crossing.
- Corner-stone A. Y. E. church.
- Starch Sisters' suicide.
- Judge Campion decides against the city in Broadmoor water case.
- Mr. Hale, X. Ogg attempt suicide with morphine in North park.
- Zigga school, property on Cascade avenue sold at auction for \$24,000.
- Transit of electric car to Colorado City.
- Rock Island passenger train wrecked near Palmer.
- State of W. F. McLean, South Webster's Burnett, loss \$2,000.
- Supreme Justices Miller and Lemire, Judge Hale, hear the Rock Island and Ro Grande case at the Adlers hotel.
- Ingram's jewelry store burglarized.
- Mr. Webb, Western Union Telegraph operator, left up to foot pads on Weaver's reef.
- City council receives bids for bridge on Bas. Kowas street.
- Excursion of 300 colored people from Denver and Pueblo visited the city.
- Theatre opened with banquets at the Park.
- McLean's excursion to Wood and Park.
- McLean's given reception in Rock Island-Ro Grande case.
- Court martial at Fort Carson.
- Great storm in Colorado Springs.
- It is a four inches deep.
- International association of news agents via telegraph.
- City council passes resolution giving a state road right of way to Cheyenne canon.
- Denver and Ro Grande engines company.
- People's Aid Fund company incorporated.
- Assessor valuation of the county.
- The Gazette protests against Cheyenne canon resolution.
- Samuel Jensen, aged 12, killed by D. & R. G. train near coal mine.
- Two Negroes shot at the Gazette office.
- Louis W. Oliver died on Main Street, West Colorado Springs.
- Freddy Knapp, aged 8, brother of his brother, age 5.
- Labor day celebrated by parade and orations.
- Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R. parades.
- C. Y. schools opened.
- Dr. X. Ogg arrives in the city with the idea of locating a broad sanitarian area.
- Judge Campion demands sale of his school property, etc.
- Ward & Co. are here.
- American Chiropractic association Colorado Springs.
- State convention in C. C. and Y. E. Eaton endorsed.
- Northwestern Kansas Electric association visits the city.
- Work begins on Christian church, North Nevada avenue.
- Colorado Y. P. S. C. E. site to be announced.
- Colorado Spring Garden company incorporated.
- State convention meets in Denver.
- Mr. E. J. Eaton born naked or scaly.
- Judge Campion declares the city can purchase water rights on the fountain.
- County temperance convention.
- Miss Alice Kutz is from the vicinity Cheyenne canon steps.
- Colorado college opens.
- OCTOBER.**
- State Fireman's tournament at Boulder.
- Colorado Springs wins the west.
- Darby Ferry, section saint, died on railroad near Palmer Lake.
- City council fixes rates for taxes for 1872.
- County commissioners suggest the use of the south park for county buildings.
- Y. P. S. C. E. celebrates the best design for a Capitol of the United States, what do you suppose? Five hundred dollars and a building off. And there was competition among the dozens of designs submitted, there was not one won, using.
- The site of the Capitol, considering what a magnificent site it is—one and a half acres on a hill in the heart of the city, not cost much. It is generally believed the site is cost nothing; but it was a part of the land reserved by the government when it created the Federal city. But in so as we as in building our fortifications, planned only for their own time, and some twenty years ago Capitol park was enlarged from twenty acres to its present area at cost of \$65,000. By a little digging among the sarcophagi in the office of the creators of the Capitol, save discovered that old Capitol, the Capitol, which the British took when they came here, had cost about \$750,000.
- The part which his majesty's soldiers or vandals, as they moved to be on this occasion, destroyed with the loss of \$600,000, was restored for \$700,000. But it was thirteen years before the work was done, and meanwhile congress met in an improvised hall a few squares away, put up by the citizens of Washington, and had become accustomed at the time of removing the seat of government to another place. This temporary capitol still stands. During the reign, it was a military prison, and Wirtz was executed within its walls, now, remodeled into residences, it is the home of Justice Peckham, Senator Spooner, and other distinguished men.
- Carriages of forty years ago did not know what a large job they were undertaking when they started the senate and house wings. The first estimate for these new buildings was \$2,675,000 and five years' time. Five years after the work was about one-third finished, and the engineer in charge called for another appropriation, greater than the original estimate. Two million, one hundred thousand dollars had been expended then, and he asked for three millions more. It is curious to note the cost of some of the materials used. Massachusetts marble cost \$2,500 a square foot. Tennessee \$8, Vermont green, \$7. Portland dressing, £10. Limestone, from Barre, \$1, and Italian statuary \$1. Bricks, generally brought from New Jersey or Pennsylvania, cost from \$5.00 to \$2.00 per thousand, and the records show it cost \$5.00 per thousand to lay them. Instead of five years, sixteen years were consumed in the erection of the wings, and when the total cost was figured it was \$8,000,000 instead of \$2,675,000.
- The fire in the Library in 1858 narrowly escaped destroying the old dome, and the architect recommended the building of a new one. Congress was very parsimonious, however, and the manner in which \$2,000,000 was obtained for this purpose is thus described:
- "Mr. Walker prepared plans for a complete extension of the Capitol, new wings, new dome, new marble from the middle building—and as the very well known that congress would never vote the great sum required in the most economical way—but in the meantime, as first suggested by Mr. F. D. Bassett, who was a member of the Senate, and the artist of the painting of the ceiling, was adopted for this purpose."
- The first appropriation, \$2,000,000, was not sufficient to remove the old dome, and when the new dome was finished the cost was found to have been \$250,000. This metal dome of "Hammering Congress" into authorizing words by underestimating the cost, was being next to impossible to obtain a public enterprise once started, appears to have been as well understood as any that is traced in the old days of our time.
- One Sam has spent a pretty big sum for works of art and sculpture in the house wing, cost \$1,000. Frank B. Carpenter's painting of "Lincoln Signing the Proclamation of Emancipation" was \$25,000. In addition to the wings are two huge paintings by Albert Bierstadt, "Serenity of California" and "Discovery of the Colorado River," which cost \$10,000 apiece. "Westward the Star of Empire" on the first landing of the western staircase, cost \$20,000.
- In many parts of the building, in corridors and committee rooms, are lesser works of art, whose aggregate cost must have been \$10,000.
- And how much has the Capitol cost as it stands? No one knows. But here is an estimate made in the office of the architect of the building, which is probably as near right as anything that can be found:
- Engagement of stone \$65,000
Oil Capital 2,700,000
Renewal after fire 1,500,000
Painting 1,500,000
Decorations, statues and house wings 8,000,000
Furnishings, lighting, heating, etc. 1,750,000
Tinware, furniture and marble approaches 1,200,000
Permanent value of improvement of grounds 500,000
- Total \$10,250,000
- This sum represents the cost of the grounds and building as they are today.
- To date the appropriations of congress on account of the Capitol, refurbishing, care, police, etc., are said to amount to nearly \$10,000,000.

OUT OF THE CAPITOL.

7. THIS IS A TEST FOR A WASHINGTON LETTER.

At the Beginning the Government Was Economic. Now to Say Penurious, but These Later Years the Money Is Used with Much Greater Freedom.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON Dec. 20.—I have noticed as the Capitol guides go about the national park with their clients they most invariably say the cost of the articles to which they call attention, and that when they fail to do so the visitors are very likely to ask of the price of what is shown. "And what is it?" This curiosity as to the cost of paintings, their decorations and furnishings, is universal, as is also the desire to know the exact amount of the expenses of the nation.

Even the Goddess of Liberty does not escape. Her height, weight, age and birthplace are fully described, and then the inevitable—"and the cost was \$23,736."

Causes the guide, with his countenance of history, art and finance, fits from lower to higher. The two absurd groups which attract the portion—the one called "Discovery of America" being a figure of Columbus doing the good oft in his heart, while an Indian stands behind him, and the other, called "Civilization," representing a savage and a white man in a friendly struggle between them.

There has been from the beginning of our city a considerable number of "libera" people here, well known.

An attempt was made some years ago to gather them into a congregation, which,

though promising for a time, did not prove permanently successful.

But with the growth of the town and the incoming of more persons sympathetic with the most generous forms of religion, the circumstances have latterly seemed far more favorable to the establishment here of a liberal Christian church.

Indeed, there has for some time been growing in many minds familiar with the situation,

a conviction that there is now both ample room and positive demand for such an organization in our highly populous town.

Early last summer Rev. Mr. Forbes, western agent of the American Unitarian association, visited Colorado Springs, and in response to a two days' notice, some seventy-five persons assembled on a week-day evening to listen to his word.

At the close of this service about forty persons remained to look into each other's faces, and express their desire for the formation of a Unitarian church.

Nothing further than considerable talk, however, was done until the autumn, when an arrangement was made by the "Rocky Mountain conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches," with Rev. W. R. G. Melton, then of Cambridge, Mass., to become the state missionary of Colorado, with the understanding that he would reside at this place, and probably devote one-half of his time to the work here.

Mr. Melton and wife arrived on the 5th of October, and were entertained

at a public reception at the Antlers on the following evening.

His first public service was held in Oct.

Followers' hall—that being on the northeast corner of the intersection of the main street and Harrison.

The most desirable place at present command.

It has, however, the assurance of a more desirable place of worship.

There hangs the scaffolding, and there is a large blank space ready to be filled by the artist's brush.

Perhaps one day in the next century Corrigan or some other Italian will mount the scaffold and resume the task.

Up to late this year the cost has been about \$35,000, and \$15,000 more will be required to finish it.

Ten thousand dollars was expended for busts and portraits of the just in the semi-herculean statue of Franklin in the foot of one of the senatorial staircase cost \$2,000.

The large painting, "Battle of Bunker Hill," cost \$25,000.

Two bronze staircases, formed of entwining vines and foliage, relieved with eagles, deer and cupids, cost \$2,000.

The frescoing in the senate reception room, the most gorgeous, decorated apartment in the Capitol, cost \$20,000 or about as much as it were covered with \$20 bills.

The vice president's room is the original of Peale's painting of Washington from life, for which the men paid \$30,000.

At the senate end of the Capitol we find several other works of art.

Horatio Stone's statue of John Hancock cost \$5,000.

The large painting, "Storming of Gloucester," cost \$9,000.

Two beautiful paintings by Thomas Moran, "The Canyon of the Colorado" and "The Yosemite Gorge," cost \$6,000 each.

The former is the congregation now ranging from fifty to eighty souls, embracing many of high intelligence and character.

Will largely increase if not quite double.

Two flights of stairs in this town of invasions and semi-invaders, are not a small factor in the growth of any church.

But the body to the attitude, however extended the mind, is not easy.

So much greater has been the response in total persons, attendance and financial report, to this movement than was

MARSHAL.
REV. JAMES D. MILLER, the father of
Messrs. J. W. and E. L. Miller, citizens
of this city, died Saturday morn-
ing, at the residence of Mr. & Mrs. Miller,
and Mrs. Mrs. Hamilton of Colorado Springs.

OBITUARY.—No. 10 West Cameron street,
Mrs. Anna A. Smith, aged 30, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Crisler, aged 3
years.

Funeral will be announced later. The re-
mains will be placed in the city vault; for the
present, but in the future will be removed to
near Des Moines, Iowa, for interment.

CROSS.—At Manitou, Colo., December 3, 1880.
Mrs. Cross, at Cross.

Funeral from the Congregational church,
Manitou, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

COLO. CITY M. E. CHURCH HAS OR-
GANIZED AN ELDORADIAN LEAGUE.

Mr. R. E. White has filed a statement
and statement of White's reservoirs.

The Palmer Lake Herald states that
the Rio Grande road is preparing to har-
vest a large crop of ice at this point.

Rev. Millard of the Presbyterian
church at Eastonville has resigned to ac-
cept a call to the church at Las Animas.

Messrs. C. T. Eagerman and Henry G.
Lowe left on Sunday in the Mountainer
with a party for a trip over the Mts. and

A marriage license was issued by the
county clerk on the 2d to James Miller
and Miss Agnes A. Miller, both of
Falcon.

The Monument Recorder appeared last
week printed on blue paper and contain-
ing an exec. en: review of the city and
the Divide.

Mr. Samuel Phipps has been appointed
postmaster at Florissant, vice Frank
Case, who resigned. Mr. Phipps is an em-
ployee of Mr. Case.

Mr. N. S. Gandy, of this city, and
Miss Vonie Carr were married at
Mount Valley, Kas., on Sunday. They
arrived at home Tuesday.

Brown & Gittings have secured the
contract for the erection of a residence
on East Boulder street for Mr. E. H.
Selbridge, to cost \$5000.

The citizens of Eastonville enjoyed
New Year's day with races, gunny
shooting, a horse race and wound us
will a grand ball in the evening.

The stock of goods of the Cincinnati
store was packed Monday to be sent to
Garden City, Kas. The proprietor is to
open a good goods house in Pueblo.

Mr. A. A. McGovern, state senator
elect, went to Denver Sunday, and Sec-
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They will make their headquarters at
the Gennarm.

A telegram was received in this city
Saturday by Mrs. S. E. Sessions an-
nouncing the death of her sister, Mrs.
James Fiss, which occurred at La Cane,
Province of Quebec.

A short statement of the town of
Silver Springs was filed with the county
clerk Tuesday by Perine Q. Saunders.
The new town site is on the Mid-
land, not far from Woodland Park.

The Matt. France Rose company's sail
on New Year's night was a very great
success in every respect. The at-
tendance was large, and the hose boys
completely every arrangement for the
entertainment of their guests.

Quite a party of young people from
The Ants visited the Gardens ranch
Friday and enjoyed a royal time put up
by Louis Eman, the caterer who is
an artist in his line. He will receive
and serve such parties at any time on
short notice.

Mr. Franz Finnegan Tuesday filed a
complaint charging Mr. W. B. Perkins
with malicious mischief. Mr. Finnegan
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before Justice Farrar.

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cellent dinner to his guests on Christmas
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apparently fare as well as anybody else,
as indicated by the bill of fare just
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Mr. Cas. W. Lowder and Miss Mary
S. Martin were married in Leadville,
Colo., on New Year's day, at the resi-
dence of Mr. Geo. Summers. Mr. and
Mrs. Lowder will make their home in
this city, a pretty house having just
been completed for them on Cache a
Poudre street.

Sugger Dobbs says that he is anxious
to meet Phillips but that \$500 overtops
his pile. He is willing to take or give
\$500 to get a match with Phillips. It is
proposed to give an exhibition next week
between Dobbs and the Montana Kid, to
see for points, the winner to be selected
to meet Phillips.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion class in book-keeping was orga-
nized Thursday, January 1, at 7:30. The
teacher of the class, Rev. E. Evans Cart-
ington, of the Y. M. C. Church South,
was, before entering the ministry, vice-
president of one of the largest business
colleges of Philadelphia.

Articles of incorporation of the Irriga-
tion Mining and Reduction company
were filed recently by Henry W. Com-
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company has valuable claims in Gunnison
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the Rio Grande road is preparing to har-
vest a large crop of ice at this point.

Rev. Millard of the Presbyterian
church at Eastonville has resigned to ac-
cept a call to the church at Las Animas.

Messrs. C. T. Eagerman and Henry G.
Lowe left on Sunday in the Mountainer
with a party for a trip over the Mts. and

A marriage license was issued by the
county clerk on the 2d to James Miller
and Miss Agnes A. Miller, both of
Falcon.

The Monument Recorder appeared last
week printed on blue paper and contain-
ing an exec. en: review of the city and
the Divide.

Mr. Samuel Phipps has been appointed
postmaster at Florissant, vice Frank
Case, who resigned. Mr. Phipps is an em-
ployee of Mr. Case.

Mr. N. S. Gandy, of this city, and
Miss Vonie Carr were married at
Mount Valley, Kas., on Sunday. They
arrived at home Tuesday.

Brown & Gittings have secured the
contract for the erection of a residence
on East Boulder street for Mr. E. H.
Selbridge, to cost \$5000.

The citizens of Eastonville enjoyed
New Year's day with races, gunny
shooting, a horse race and wound us
will a grand ball in the evening.

The stock of goods of the Cincinnati
store was packed Monday to be sent to
Garden City, Kas. The proprietor is to
open a good goods house in Pueblo.

Mr. A. A. McGovern, state senator
elect, went to Denver Sunday, and Sec-
retary-elect Eaton Tuesday morning.
They will make their headquarters at
the Gennarm.

A telegram was received in this city
Saturday by Mrs. S. E. Sessions an-
nouncing the death of her sister, Mrs.
James Fiss, which occurred at La Cane,
Province of Quebec.

A short statement of the town of
Silver Springs was filed with the county
clerk Tuesday by Perine Q. Saunders.
The new town site is on the Mid-
land, not far from Woodland Park.

The Matt. France Rose company's sail
on New Year's night was a very great
success in every respect. The at-
tendance was large, and the hose boys
completely every arrangement for the
entertainment of their guests.

Quite a party of young people from
The Ants visited the Gardens ranch
Friday and enjoyed a royal time put up
by Louis Eman, the caterer who is
an artist in his line. He will receive
and serve such parties at any time on
short notice.

Mr. Franz Finnegan Tuesday filed a
complaint charging Mr. W. B. Perkins
with malicious mischief. Mr. Finnegan
charges that Mr. Perkins broke up a
song at the Shields-Morley building val-
ued at \$10. The case will be heard today
before Justice Farrar.

Oscar Hart of the Hotel Eagerman &
Eddy, N. M., served another very ex-
cellent dinner to his guests on Christmas
day. Eddy is 10 miles from a rail road
station, but the guests of the Eagerman
apparently fare as well as anybody else,
as indicated by the bill of fare just
received.

Mr. Cas. W. Lowder and Miss Mary
S. Martin were married in Leadville,
Colo., on New Year's day, at the resi-
dence of Mr. Geo. Summers. Mr. and
Mrs. Lowder will make their home in
this city, a pretty house having just
been completed for them on Cache a
Poudre street.

Sugger Dobbs says that he is anxious
to meet Phillips but that \$500 overtops
his pile. He is willing to take or give
\$500 to get a match with Phillips. It is
proposed to give an exhibition next week
between Dobbs and the Montana Kid, to
see for points, the winner to be selected
to meet Phillips.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion class in book-keeping was orga-
nized Thursday, January 1, at 7:30. The
teacher of the class, Rev. E. Evans Cart-
ington, of the Y. M. C. Church South,
was, before entering the ministry, vice-
president of one of the largest business
colleges of Philadelphia.

Articles of incorporation of the Irriga-
tion Mining and Reduction company
were filed recently by Henry W. Com-
stock, Irving Howbert, Jas. P. Maxwell,
Frank W. and Edgar Howbert. The
company has valuable claims in Gunnison
county which it has been operating for
some time past successfully.

WE ARE GIVING

EACH PERSON'S SUIT

SOLD FOR CASH.

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\$2.50 WITH EVERY TENDE VINTAGE'S SUIT

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PERKINS & HOLBROOK,
Nos. 28 and 8 Bank Block.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.

Dec. 29th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following

settlements and/or notices of his intention

to make final proof in support of his claim